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He uses words merely to express his own thoughts, and not to multiply our associations. He never allows them to outstrip, or, which is nearly the same thing, to take the place of feeling and truth. He appears to be above the common temptation to exhibit tokens of more passion than is felt, merely on account of 'the imaginary gracefulness of passion,' or to decorate scenes with borrowed beauties till they have lost every thing which could distinguish them, or even persuade us that we were in our own world.

It has been our object in these remarks, to point out some of Brown's prominent defects and excellences. We never intended to make an abstract of his stories; and such extracts as we could admit would do little justice to the author.—His readers will observe every-where that he was an ardent admirer of Godwin, though not his slave. Godwin himself has pronounced him a writer of distinguished genius and acknowledged himself in his debt.—The uses and evils of criticism can no longer be felt by him; the dead are beyond our judgment. It is for the living that their opinions and genius should be inquired into; and it is hardly less dishonourable to let the grave bury their worth than consecrate their errors.



ART. VI.—*Korte Beschrijving van de ontdekking en der vedere lotgevallen van Nieuw-Nederland, welleer eene volkplanting van het gemeenebest der Vereenigde Nederlanden in America: door Mr. N. C. Lambrechtsen, van Ritthem, President van het Zeevsch Genootschap der Wetenschappen.* 8vo. Middelburg, 1818.

SINCE the late political revolutions of Europe have restored Holland to its former rank as an independent nation, the scholars and public men of that country seem to have been very generally excited to a laudable ambition of cultivating and improving their native language and literature. Their ancient spirit of national pride, which for the last twenty-five years had been, as it were, in abeyance,—not in the least degree transferred to that colossal empire of which Holland had become a part, nor ever quite dormant, and yet left without any thing to sustain and preserve it, except melancholy recollections of past glory,—has now revived with much vigour,

and the direction which it has taken in literature is, we conceive, a happy one. In a political point of view, it is clearly an object of vital importance to Holland to preserve and strengthen, as much as possible, that peculiar national character, upon which the very existence of every minor European state, especially when surrounded by powerful neighbours, must essentially depend ; and there is nothing that can more effectually contribute to this end than a copious and cultivated literature of domestic growth ; which assimilating itself to all the local feelings, opinions, and associations of the people, borrows from thence its character and expression, and in its turn repays them by increase of interest, strength, and stability.

There is, too, another view of this subject of more general concern to the whole republic of letters. We are strongly inclined to believe that the great interests both of philosophy and of taste are much promoted by the distinct cultivation of each nation's peculiar literature. The mother tongue of every man is so much a part of his very mind and so intimately wrought into all his feelings and sympathies, that it is but barely possible that he can either think boldly and strongly, and out of the beaten track of common minds, or express his thoughts with energetic accuracy and clearness, in any other language, however familiar its use may be to him. The literary history of Germany affords strong evidence of this truth and of the extent of its influence. With how much vigour and exuberance have the literary talent and the philosophy of that country put themselves forth on all sides, since they have been suffered to take their own natural bent, entirely freed from the restrictions formerly imposed upon them by the exclusive study of ancient and of French learning and criticism, and by the custom of addressing the public in a dead or in a foreign language. Even those to whom German literature is known only through the medium of translations and imitations, reap no small benefit from this great revolution, and cannot but perceive the immeasurable superiority of those later German authors who have freely employed their native tongue, to those of an elder date, who, like the great Frederic and his Frenchified academicians at Berlin, despising or neglecting the riches of their own vigorous and copious language, were content to be the ambitious but feeble and awkward imitators of the wits of Paris.

The literary talent and reputation of Holland have doubtless suffered not a little from the same cause. For the last two centuries, no one nation, except perhaps the Scotch, has, in proportion to its numbers, contributed so largely as the Dutch to enrich the stores of European learning. Nevertheless it is remarkable that from the Latin ages of Erasmus and of Grotius, down to the Luzacs and other eminent scholars of the last generation, who contributed so much towards making the French the general language of continental politics and literature,—although many of the writings of the Dutch Literati have been admirable for their most profound learning, for good sense and acuteness, very often for independence and novelty of opinion, and not unfrequently for pure taste and a polished elegance of style,—yet scarcely any of them (we may perhaps except only a few of the lighter works of Erasmus) are at all distinguished for that high flavoured originality which continues to excite the attention and to charm, long after novelty has passed away and curiosity is gratified. They are works to which every scholar, as well as every liberal lawyer and divine must confess that he owes much of what is most valuable in his knowledge, and which may be constantly referred to, for instruction on every important subject of life or of speculation; but they do not leave the memory filled with what Cowley calls

Rich racy passages, where we

The soil from which they sprung, taste, touch, and see.

Now it seems to us highly probable, that one principal cause of this was the use of a language, which, however perfectly it might have been at the command of these writers, was not in congruity with the general temperament and habit of their minds. If we were disposed to account for this fact from any supposed peculiarity of national genius, it would be difficult to reconcile that hypothesis with the remarkable circumstance, that in this respect the character of the arts of Holland is precisely the reverse of that of her literature. No school of painters is more strongly marked by local expression and peculiarities than the Dutch; and though in general their aim is not ambitious, and their talent has been chiefly displayed in those two departments which may be termed the pure description and the low comedy of painting, yet in those ways they have been eminently successful,—very powerful in

expression and exquisite in imitation. Rembrandt, indeed, who was a man of true genius, took a much loftier aim ; and of all great and poetical painters, he was the one who owed least to antiquity, and who drew most from his own stores and the observation of that individual nature which he saw immediately around him. No one who looks at his pictures can for a moment doubt as to the native country of the artist, and this nationality of expression is coupled, as perhaps all nationality of character must be, with gross defects of taste ; but how triumphantly does his genius overshadow them ! In despite of absurdities and coarseness, extravagant and revolting as those of Shakspeare himself, he is the unrivalled painter not only of truth and nature, but of mystery and magic, of stillness, gloom, terror, and religious awe.

However, though the scholars of Holland have by no means done justice to their own language, still enough has been done in it to give strong evidence of its resources and capabilities, in the hands of a man of talents.

On this point we cannot cite a higher authority than that of the younger Mirabeau ; his residence in Holland gave him much familiarity with the language, and little as we should be inclined to cite his opinions on any other question, with regard to style and literary merit they are certainly entitled to great deference. In his *Lettres aux Bataves* he gives a condensed view of Dutch literature, and is particularly strong in his encomiums of the historian Hooft, who wrote in his own native language. Mirabeau compares him to Tacitus.—His history of the Low Countries, says he, is a work which unites every species of historical merit.—“ recommandable pour l'exactitude de faits, fortement pensé, purement écrit.”

But we must not wander any farther from our original intention, which was neither to discuss the question of the influence of language upon thought, nor yet to comment upon the history of continental literature ; but merely to give some account of a work recently published in the Dutch language, upon the first settlement and early colonial history of the New Netherlands, now constituting the populous and wealthy states of New York and New Jersey.

The author, Mr. Lambrechtsen, is President of the Academy of Sciences in the province of Zealand ; and we were led into the preceding train of thought by the reflection that if this work had been written in the beginning of the last century, it

would very probably have been in Latin, and if it had been published in the first years of the present, doubtless it would have been in French.

The design of the work is modest and unpretending ; it merely undertakes to give a concise account of the discovery and subsequent history of the colony of the New Netherlands, until its final cession to Great Britain in 1674. The writer has endeavoured to bring into one view the substance of all that he could find on these subjects, as well as on the right of discovery, and the question of territorial limits, in the several Dutch, French, and English writers who have either directly or incidentally treated of them, and in the state papers and official documents of the times. There is less of novelty in it than we had anticipated, for we had indulged a hope that as Mr. Lambrechtsen's inquiries had been directed into a somewhat different track from that of most of his predecessors, he would have been successful in his endeavours to throw a clear light over the history of Dutch colonization in America, or at least that he would have been able to collect and preserve some of those minor, and perhaps at first view unimportant details, which are yet very frequently of the highest value to the philosophical inquirer, which give an air of truth and life to the dry and hard outlines of general narrative, suggest to the reader amusing and agreeable contrasts or associations, and afford a rich treasure of materials for future novelists and poets. But though there is very little historical information in this volume which is not already in some shape accessible to the English reader, and may not be found at the expense of a little labour and research in Chalmers, Smith, Trumbull, the Historical Collections of Hazard and of the New York Historical Society ; yet we think that the author is decidedly entitled to the credit of having given a more perspicuous and accurate summary of the facts scattered over these and other much rarer volumes, than is any where else collected ; and although he is by no means so full and minute on some points, as could be wished, he is far more correct in his statement of facts than any of his predecessors, who have professedly written on this portion of our history, and in particular has avoided or corrected many of the errors into which Smith, in the first chapters of his History of New York, and Dr. Trumbull in that part of his History of Connecticut which

relates to the Dutch claims of discovery, have both been led by exclusively following English authorities.

The principal merit, however, of Mr. Lambrechtsen is of another kind.—His book is animated throughout by a fine spirit of nationality and a patriotic exultation in the long departed glories of his native country. He enters heartily and honestly into the controversies of Governors Kieft and Stuyvesant with the commissioners of the English colonies, mourns over the loss of the province as if it had been an event of yesterday, triumphs in his turn on its re-conquest in 1672 by the gallant Admiral Cornelis Evertsen—whose fame is doubly dear to him because he was not only a Dutchman but a Zealander—and finally, when he reluctantly takes his leave of the province, torn away forever from the parent state by the treaty of 1674, he still appears to gaze with generous complacency on the wide and lofty fabric which has been reared upon the humble foundations of New Amsterdam, and evidently considers it as one of the proudest monuments of the enterprize and industry of his own countrymen.

We are so little accustomed to see any portion of our country treated in this manner by foreign writers, that the good feeling and hearty warmth of this worthy Dutchman towards us are really quite refreshing; and we feel sincerely disposed to reciprocate all his kindly sympathies, and as far as is in our power to participate in the enthusiasm with which he looks back upon the heroic achievements and bold adventures of his ancestors, and to listen with a willing ear while he descants on the bright and glorious epochs of the history of his 'Father-land.'

The work is dedicated to the several learned societies of which the author is an associate—the Academy of Sciences of Zeeland, the second class of the Netherlands Institute—the Brussels Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres—the Leyden Society for the promotion of Dutch literature, and the *Geschiedkundig Genootschap te New-Ijork*, under which disguise we suspect that few of our readers will recognise the New York Historical Society.

The introductory chapter or section contains a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of the spirit of maritime adventure in the United Provinces, and is chiefly remarkable for the animation and sincerity with which the author pours forth his soul in praise of 'the *Water-Gewzen* and other brave Nether-

landers, who following the advice of the French Admiral Coligni, undertook to assail the great enemy of the liberties of their country upon the ocean, and, nurtured in the defence of the noble cause of freedom, hunted their haughty foe through every region of the globe ;' and who afterwards ' opened to their countrymen the richest springs of commerce by the discovery of unknown coasts and the conquest of distant lands.'

Mr. Lambrechtsen then offers some remarks on the various authorities which he has consulted in the course of his investigation of the early history ' of that beautiful and blessed country in North America (*op die schoone en gezegende Landstreek*) anciently called the New Netherlands ;' and expresses his great regret that the information which he has been able to collect is so meagre and unsatisfactory.

We were sorry to learn from him that even the archives of the Dutch West India company contain but little respecting their former North American colonies. He conjectures that this is to be attributed to the fact, that the department of Amsterdam early possessed itself of the commerce of the New Netherlands, which the Hollanders watched over with jealous care ; while the Zealanders, on the other hand, appropriated to themselves the government and commerce of Brazil. We have since been informed that this conjecture of our author is corroborated by the ancient Dutch records of New York. He afterwards suggests that certain papers in the archives of the city of Amsterdam, to which he refers, though he has not had an opportunity of examining them in person, may probably throw further light on the affairs of the New Netherlands. There could surely be no difficulty in obtaining access to these papers if proper application were made through some official representative of our government, and we beg leave to suggest to our historical societies the propriety of procuring translations of these documents.

Mr. Lambrechtsen also acknowledges some obligations, though far less than he had anticipated, to a work entitled ' A description of the New Netherlands by Adrian Vanderdonk LL. D. ;' and he regrets that he was unable to procure certain other works referred to by Vanderdonk.

Vanderdonk's work relates chiefly to the soil, climate and natural productions of the banks of the Hudson, together with some curious particulars of the manners and character

of the Aborigines. We recollect that a few years ago a respectable clergyman of the Dutch reformed church, issued proposals at New York for publishing a translation of this work, as well as of one or two other tracts of the same sort, among which were, we believe, the works referred to by Mr. Lambrechtsen. If the manuscript is still in existence it is surely worthy of the attention of the New York Historical Society, and might very properly be incorporated into their printed Collections and Transactions.

The voyages of Henry Hudson and his discovery of the river which now bears his name, but to which he himself gave the more poetical appellation of the "Great River of the Mountains," are then perspicuously and correctly related. It is singular that Smith in his history of New York and so many of our own writers after him have represented this discovery as having been made by Hudson while sailing under an English commission, which right of discovery, they say, he afterwards sold to the Dutch. There is the highest and most authentic evidence of the incorrectness of this statement in the narratives of Hudson's voyages contained in Purchas' Pilgrims.

The chapter devoted by Mr. Lambrechtsen to the history of the discovery is chiefly abstracted from the journal of the third voyage of this intrepid navigator, as preserved in Purchas' collection, and from the Anniversary Discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller before the New York Historical Society, in which that learned gentleman has collected and detailed the circumstances of this important event, with his usual accuracy of investigation and perspicuity of language. The voyage, Mr. Lambrechtsen farther shews from other sources, was undertaken under the immediate auspices of the Amsterdam directors of the West India Company in opposition to the opinion of those of Zeeland. He is however too good a Zealander to let this pass without first observing that the Zealanders had long preceded the Hollanders in their attempts to discover the north-west passage, so that of course their opposition to Hudson's undertaking could not have arisen from any want of enterprise, and must be imputed solely to an error of judgment.

Nor does he forget to notice Dr. Miller's hypothesis, which would transfer from Hudson to the Florentine Verrazzano the honor of having, 'in the first ship broke the unknown

wave' of the wide circling bay of New York and the majestic stream of the *Great River of the Mountains*. We confess that we were somewhat astonished to find, that ardent as Mr. Lambrechtsen always is for the glory of Dutch seaman-ship, he examines this question with much coolness and candour, and though he suggests some probable arguments against Verrazzano's claim, is by no means positive that it is entirely without foundation.

This is followed by an account of the voyages and settlements made by private adventurers from Holland, under the general sanction of the States General, in 1610 and 1614, and by a digression on the history of the Swedish establishments in New Jersey and Delaware. In 1621 the great and wealthy West India company turned their attention seriously towards the new colony, and we were happy to find our author confidently asserting that in all their transactions his countrymen most scrupulously respected the rights of the natives. 'Negotiations,' says he, 'were opened with the Indians to obtain the cession of different districts and islands, and these were fairly purchased on certain stipulated, though perhaps advantageous terms. In this manner were bought, Staten and Noten Island, Pavonia, Hoboken, with the Island of the Manhattans, so excellently fitted by nature for every commercial purpose.' And again, 'it is unquestionable that the honesty, with which the Dutch treated the savages was the principal cause of the success of their colony. Every treaty which they made was religiously observed; and never, or scarcely ever, did they attempt to take advantage of their ignorance.'

In the general rules prescribed by the States General to the West India company for the government of their foreign possessions it was also expressly declared, 'that the planters should be allowed to settle themselves freely on the coasts and along the banks of the navigable rivers, provided they satisfied the natives for the soil of which they took possession.'* We could have wished to have found something more respecting the foundation of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, yet we have no right to complain of our author.

* This honourable testimony to the fairness of the Dutch policy towards their Indian neighbours is confirmed by Smith, who says, "the Dutch always had the art to maintain a friendship with the natives."

He seems to have collected every thing within his reach, and is more satisfactory on these points than any English writer whom we have consulted. He next digresses to give a view of the progress of the puritan emigration and the establishment of those colonies in New England, which soon came into immediate collision with the government of the New Netherlands. The worthy historian of Connecticut, Dr. Trumbull, who has so hastily taken it for granted that "the Dutch were mere intruders in New England," will probably be not a little startled at the indignant vehemence with which this patriotic historian of the New Netherlands, in his turn, assails the intrusion of the English emigrants into the Dutch territory.

'It appears,' says he, 'that thus far the English emigrants chiefly settled to the northward and eastward of the Fresh water river (the Connecticut) without approaching the district belonging to the Netherland West India Company, especially in the province of Connecticut; but the restless spirit of intolerance soon found an opportunity to disturb this peace. It might have been expected that these Puritans would have felt sufficient gratitude for the hospitality which they had so long experienced at Leyden and in other cities of Holland and Zealand, to have left the colonies of their benefactors unmolested. But pride and interest seemed in this instance to have entirely stifled every principle of prudence and gratitude. It is almost incredible that men who were too conscientious to make the slightest concession in any point of religious ceremonial—who were so penetrated with reverence for the Holy Scriptures, that they even thought fit to decorate their cities and villages with scripture names, should have, with so little reflection or regard to anterior possession, intruded upon the rights of their Netherland neighbours and Christian brethren.' pp. 42, 43.

We think that, legally speaking, the merits of the case are with Mr. Lambrechtsen, but this *tirade* is a great deal too violent. Neither the facts of the discovery nor the geography of the country were thoroughly known to either party; and even if we were to allow that the fathers of Connecticut were absolute and wilful *squatters*, still, considering the circumstances under which they acted and the state of the country at that time, we cannot deem them guilty of any great breach of morality or violation of honour.

The various causes of disagreement between the Dutch and English governments, and the contentions between the colonists about their limits towards the Connecticut or Versche River and on Long Island, are then perspicuously detailed, together with the discussions which took place at Hartford in 1650, between the English commissioners and Governor Stuyvesant, or as Mr. Lambrechtsen spells the name, Stuivezand.

He hurries rapidly over the war between Cromwell and the United Provinces in 1650, and concludes this portion of his work with an account of an ineffectual attempt at a final adjustment of the colonial boundaries, which was made by the Dutch ambassadors in England during the course of those negotiations which took place after the treaty of peace in 1654.

A chapter is devoted to relating the cession of a part of New Netherlands by the West India company to the city of Amsterdam. The magistrates of that city were induced to enter into this negotiation from the hope of forming such establishments as would enable them to draw all their naval stores from their own possessions, instead of depending upon the friendly dispositions of the Northern powers. In March 1656 this bargain was concluded, by which the directors of the West India company ceded to the city of Amsterdam 'that portion of their territory, as it appears to me,' says Mr. Lambrechtsen, 'which was situated between the South and North Rivers, and which (as is recorded in the statutes of the council of Amsterdam) was in possession of the West India company *titulo emptionis*;' in other words, all that territory which now constitutes the state of New Jersey and the counties of Rockland, Orange and Delaware, and perhaps Ulster and Sullivan, in the state of New York. The consideration paid for this was 700,000 guilders, or about 280,000 dollars. As soon as the States General had approved of this arrangement, the city entered with great spirit into the business of colonization, and we learn from the correspondence of Count D'Estrades, that before 1665 they had expended in this way above two millions of florins in addition to the original purchase money. Mr. Lambrechtsen here mentions a fact which is new to us, and which certainly adds not a little dignity to the descent of the original population of the Dutch North American colonies.

Christendom has never seen a sect more pure in its origin and character, of more primitive simplicity and undissembled sanctity, than that of the humble bishops and holy martyrs and confessors of the valleys of Piedmont.

‘Religious intolerance,’ says the historian, ‘again assisted in the execution of this design. More than three hundred Waldenses, who had fled to Amsterdam from the persecution of their sovereign, the Duke of Savoy, were there provided with all necessities, and soon sailed for New Netherlands where they arrived before the winter. In the succeeding spring they were followed by about three hundred more, and some time after by a considerable number of others of different ranks.’ p. 65.

No authority is cited for this statement, but it agrees perfectly with the dates of the Waldensian persecution. Mosheim states that the Waldenses of Piedmont were oppressed and persecuted in the most barbarous manner during the greatest part of the seventeenth century. ‘This persecution was carried on with peculiar marks of rage and enormity in the years 1655, 1686 and 1696, and seemed to portend nothing less than the total destruction and entire extinction of that unhappy nation. The most horrid scenes of violence and bloodshed were exhibited, and the small numbers of the Waldenses that survived them, are indebted for their existence and support, precarious and uncertain as it was, to the continual intercession made for them by the English and Dutch governments, &c.’ *Mosheim's Ecclesiastical history*, Cent. xvii. Sect. ii. part ii. The United Provinces at that period could boast of being the asylum for the persecuted of all Europe. ‘Those prudent and prosperous states,’ said Roger Williams in a work published just about this time, ‘have gone far (though driven by Spanish persecution to it) in taking off the yolk from the necks of Dutch and English, French, yea Popish and Jewish consciences. For all which (though but mercy, though but justice and humanity to fellow mankind) he that runs may read the truth of God’s never failing promises, Blessed are the *merciful* for they shall obtain *mercy*.’

The few accounts of the transactions between the Dutch colonists and their Swedish neighbours on the Delaware, which Mr. Lambrechtsen was able to consult, are full of contradictions and confusion, so that he has been able to do little more than to offer such conjectures as may serve to explain

and reconcile these statements, and at the same time to gratify his usual spirit of national feeling and to place the conduct of his countrymen in the most advantageous point of view. We have been informed that the New York Dutch records are sufficiently full on this subject, and as measures have lately been taken for their transcription and translation, this chasm in the early history of the middle states will soon be supplied; though we fear that most of our readers take as little interest in the grave negotiations and petty wars of New Amsterdam and new Sweedland, as Milton did in the ancient wars and revolutions of the Saxon Heptarchy, which he compares for dignity and importance to the fights of kites and crows.

The first returns from the territory ceded to Amsterdam were so discouraging, that in 1660 the magistrates of the city determined to re-surrender their rights to the company, who on their side refused to take the bargain off their hands. But the prospect soon brightened; the population augmented rapidly, and besides the great indirect advantages of commerce, the city derived from its American possessions a clear annual revenue of 60,000 guilders, and the directors of the West India company were sanguine enough to express their belief that the New Netherlands would soon be equal in value to the Dutch East India colonies, and very speedily 'become a gold mine to Amsterdam and the whole United Republic.'

At length, however reluctantly, our author arrives at the gloomy period of the conquest of the New Netherlands in 1664, and he participates most deeply in the regret, mortification, and indignation with which the news of the surprize of New Amsterdam was received in Holland. The whole affair of Charles II's wars against Holland was so disgraceful, that no English writer, not even the jacobite David Hume, has ventured to defend them, and the seizure of New York, before any declaration of war, was a measure which even the profligate monarch himself did not dare to justify.*

In a former part of his volume, Mr. Lambrechtsen had amused himself with a digression on the ecclesiastical history of Modern Europe, in which he ingeniously traced the manner in which an all-wise and overruling Providence had constantly evolved good from evil, and compelled Persecution and

* See Hume's England, Chap. lxiv. and lxv.

Tyranny to furnish materials for building up the temple of religious and political freedom. He does not seem, however, to have perceived that the conquest of New York was another signal example of the same great and consoling truth. Considered simply by itself, it was a measure perfectly in character with that foolish and profligate system of administration of which it formed a part; but in the ordinary course of human events, how essential was it in order to spread that unity of feeling, manners, and language over the whole North American continent, which could alone prepare this people for their struggles for Independence and for the duties of self-government.

But Mr. Lambrechtsen is not left without his consolation, and it is one worthy of a good patriot and a good Zealander. 'However severely the loss of this respectable colony was felt in this country, it was yet a little soothed by the capture of the English colony of Surinam in the beginning of 1667, by a Zealand captain, Abraham Krijnszoon, who was sent thither by the state of Zealand with three ships, which colony, in conformity to the provisions of the treaty of Breda, remained subject to our government. As often as we speak of Surinam, our only possession on the coast of Guiana, we must remember with gratitude the name of its gallant conqueror, who, when the New Netherlands were plucked from the crown of our *Father-land*, placed there this pearl in its stead where it still continues to sparkle.' p. 80.

In 1673, the colony of New Netherlands was retaken by the gallant Admiral Evertsen, and 'it is easy to conceive,' says our author, 'how the remaining Dutch planters must have rejoiced from their hearts at this glorious triumph.' Evertsen, who by the way was a native of Zealand, soon after took the island of St. Eustatia. 'This triumph' adds Mr. Lambrechtsen 'also deserves our gratitude as one among the many heroic achievements of the Evertsen family. This Commodore, Cornelis Evertsen, inherited the valour and skill of his father and uncle, (who both, in the same year, fell gloriously in battle) and would have certainly restored New Netherlands to its parent country had its preservation been any way possible.' p. 88. We do not doubt it at all—we will take our author's word for it that Evertsen was worthy of all his praises. But we could have wished that he had found time from the calogy of his Zealand heroes, to have given us some

authentic account of the life and former services of Governor Stuyvesant, and to have bestowed a word or two of commendation on that old soldier's stubborn and chivalrous spirit. If the Governor had been a classical scholar, he might, as he retired indignantly from New York to his country seat after the surrender of the fort in 1664, have justly applied to himself the words of Hector.

Hostis habet muros, ruit alto a culmine Troja :
Sat patriæ Priamoque datum : Si Pergama dextrâ
Defendi possent, etiam *hac* defensa fuissent.

Mr. Lambrechtsen has added a few particulars of what took place during the short time for which the Dutch retained their colony after its re-conquest ; most of these are new to us, especially a letter from the magistrates of New York to their High Mightinesses the States General, which is very curious for the view it presents of the state and prospects of the colony.

In 1674 peace was again concluded between the Republic and Charles II, and in pursuance of the treaty 'The States General made a cession of New Netherlands to England, in which the West India company concurred. In this manner, the colony became once more subject to the English crown, and was lost for ever to the parent country.'

The volume closes with an elaborate and well argued inquiry into the right of European possession in the New Netherlands, in which the Dutch claims are boldly supported in their fullest extent. We decidedly agree with Mr. Lambrechtsen in his general argument ; but having already considered the subject so largely,* we must refrain from trespassing on the patience of our readers by any farther discussion of this obsolete controversy.

To the volume is annexed an excellent and very curious map of the whole country claimed as the New Netherlands. The outline is from the latest and most accurate map of Arrowsmith, in which the original Indian and Dutch names are inserted from the old maps of Montanus and Vanderdonk ; those of the islands, bays, and headlands having also been compared with the Marine Atlas of Arend Roggersen.

* See North American Review, No. XXII, — Review of Turnbull's History of Connecticut.